

# The Church Peace Union

(Founded by Andrew Carnegie)



Reports for 1939

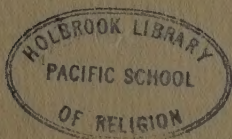
*The Secretaries, Treasurer and Auditors*

*Policy*

*Activities*

*Finance*

*Program for the Future*



70 Fifth Avenue  
New York  
February  
1940

SY41  
C475  
1939



# The Church Peace Union

(Founded by Andrew Carnegie)



Report of the Policy, Activities, Program  
of the Secretaries, the Treasurer and the  
Auditors; at the Twenty-Sixth Annual  
Meeting of the Board of Trustees  
held in New York City

January 18, 1940



70 Fifth Avenue  
New York  
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## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

The Church Peace Union was founded by Andrew Carnegie in 1914.

During these twenty-six years there has been a succession of international crises but never since 1914 have peace agencies faced more serious problems than they do right now. The very success of their work raises questions as to emphasis and value, but it is becoming increasingly clear to most of the people of the world that what we need is not less but more education and organized effort to establish peace through justice among the nations. The second world war raises new and serious problems, not only for America but for the rest of the world. In this period of anarchy, the Church Peace Union is convinced that the greatest need is to rebuild the moral foundations and re-establish the faith of mankind in the possibilities of an organized world.

The Church Peace Union, working on this conviction and in this faith, submits to its friends throughout the world a report of its activities, its policies, as well as its plans and purposes for the future.





# THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

## CHURCH PEACE UNION

### REPORTS OF THE SECRETARIES

#### *To the Trustees of the Church Peace Union:*

A study of the reports of the Church Peace Union, covering the period from 1919 to 1939, indicates the varied issues which have claimed first place in the interest of the churches and religious people in America and throughout the world.

The Church Peace Union has dealt with concrete problems, such as world government and the League of Nations, the World Court and judicial procedure, world conferences, economic adjustments necessary for world peace, the causes of war, the question of minorities, the question of boundaries, migration of people, refugees, the peace program of the church, method of education and material for peace action appropriate for the churches and religious bodies, peace propaganda, and publicity — while underneath all has been the constant attempt to develop a fundamental philosophy upon which the churches and religious-minded people could form judgments and work with confidence to bring about peace with justice among the nations.

A new development has now come into the picture; that is, the question of aggression. It is not new when considered as a long-range historical event, but it is something new in the modern, civilized world. Most of us believed that the era of international banditry, resulting from the lust for power and the desire to build empires, was pretty much a thing of the past. Now it stands before us in all of its ugliness. Therefore, the primary question before the world, and one that must be solved, is — how can we rebuild a shattered world? The essential basis of cooperation and the ethical considerations without which there can be no enduring peace seem to have disappeared. We are living in a period of world-wide anarchy.

In the last twenty years a resistance to war has been built up among the rank and file of the people in all nations. Even with the war four months old, we are receiving letters in our office from members of our

World Alliance Councils in practically all of the European countries. Up to the present our work has not been in vain. We have established lines of communication, and unless the struggle becomes more intense these lines will hold. The fact that we can continue our work with some assurance that there are individuals and groups receptive to the ideas expressed in our program even across hostile national borders is something for which we should be thankful.

Another factor is that the present struggle in the world presents a clear-cut issue. It is the question as to whether or not force can dominate a world of men and women who have reached a new status in education and moral outlook. For the past generation our schools, churches, and similar institutions have been developing a new conscience. Will this be strong enough so that in every nation there will be a nucleus to resist to the end all propaganda inciting hatreds and sheer brute force? Religion as never before is being called upon to assert itself in behalf of a greater expression of justice and righteousness among the nations in their dealings with each other.

1. *Neutrality*: A strong statement was adopted regarding the Church Peace Union's attitude on the neutrality of the United States (a request for a change in the Law). This statement was published and widely distributed. Newspaper clippings reflected the amount of attention it attracted. The statement was also sent out with the *News Letter* and many favorable comments were received from our constituency. While actually not engaged in legislative activity or in political propaganda, we did cooperate with those who took the fight to the floor of Congress, and we feel that we had some influence in creating public opinion as the result indicated.

2. *Reduction of Armament*: The Church Peace Union reaffirmed its belief that the only way by which the effective forces of peace can be made operative is through a drastic reduction of armament. The whole world is suffering from this heavy burden that is wasting the substance of the people, crushing out initiative, and piling up debts that threaten economic ruin on a world-wide scale. The reduction of armament must be by international agreement, and the huge armed forces and the plants, and machinery that are necessary for keeping up these establish-

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ments must be reduced to a level where armies will be limited to police duty within the border of each state, and the production of arms confined solely to the furnishing of those arms necessary under this agreement. A fuller report of the work of the *Committee on Reduction of Armament* is given under the section of this report entitled "Report of Committees."

3. *Anti-Semitism*: The Church Peace Union reasserted its position in opposition to the anti-Semitic movement in the United States. The following resolution was passed:

We protest against the rise of anti-Semitism in the United States. It expresses an attitude and policy which are contrary to our American institutions and particularly to our spirit of freedom.

Anti-Semitism also threatens the basic ideals of all religions. Intolerance expressing itself in prejudice and hatred for the Jew will not end there; in fact it threatens the very structure of democracy and religious liberty.

We condemn the organized campaigns of hatred, and we particularly condemn the reckless and inflammatory statements that have been made before the Congressional Committee in Washington and that are being constantly made over the radio as contrary to the fundamentals of our American Government and the spirit of all religions.

We urge all religious leaders and the people of their respective congregations to take active steps toward the development of that understanding, cooperation and goodwill, which will unite them more deeply in overcoming this evil with good.

We are also actively cooperating with the Council Against Intolerance in America, with the National Conference of Jews and Christians, and similar agencies.

It was unanimously voted to support the bills which were passed by the Congress to admit 10,000 refugee children, made homeless by the aggression of Germany, as immigrants to the United States in 1939 and 1940.

4. *Education*: The work of the Church Peace Union falls almost completely within the educational field. It does carry on some propaganda but in the sense that the trustees are seeking to propagate the gospel of good will. This is a part of the program of the church. How-

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ever, no matter what amount of time is spent on other features, the fundamental issue is to educate the people so that there will be a changed attitude on the part of men and women toward their neighbors and of nations towards each other, and it is for this purpose that the *Education Committee* has given its time and its attention in devising new ways and means by which it may make more effective the work of the organization.

### A PEACE COMMITTEE IN EVERY CHURCH

The *Education Committee* carried on its work effectively during the year. One of the principal tasks was to stimulate the development of a peace committee in every church. This program was adopted several years ago and the work has been going forward steadily. Upon the invitation of the Church Federation and the Local Pastors' Association, Cleveland was made the demonstration center and peace committees were organized in forty-seven churches. Some others have been added since. From the experience of these committees, plans are being made for a wider campaign to meet the growing needs. The peace committees being formed, the next great problem is to know how to give them constantly something to do that is worth doing and to meet this need the Committee has helped to prepare literature and has developed the *News Letter* and increased the circulation of other material. A report on this is given under "Publications."

The Secretary, Mr. Fagley, is a member of the Committee on International Relations of the Congregational Council for Social Action and also of the Commission appointed by the National Peace Conference to study the questions of a world community.

In July, 1939, a statement on the religious approach to world affairs, entitled "Religion Opposes the Threat of War," drafted by Mr. Fagley, was circulated in behalf of the American Union for Concerted Peace Efforts to Catholic, Jewish and Protestant leaders throughout the country. Two hundred and ninety church leaders joined in signing this statement.

### SEMINARY CONFERENCES

Conferences were held in three theological seminaries in 1939—Oberlin, Ohio, Auburn, N. Y., and Virginia Institute, Alexandria. In cooperation with the Inter-Seminary Movement we are helping to

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further the peace education in seminaries. Two special peace issues of "The Interseminarian" were published jointly and sent to key students across the country, one in April and the other in December.

### INSTITUTES

The Ripon, Wisconsin, Institute for 1939 was postponed because of the outbreak of the war but is now planned for the end of January. We have cooperated in several institutes arranged by other groups, notably the Friends, Congregational Council for Social Action, Christian Endeavor, the National Preaching Mission and others.

### WORK DONE AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR

The Church Peace Union prepared a special meeting which took place in the Temple of Religion. A special committee composed of representatives of various religious faiths and groups was organized to make the arrangements. About 5,000 were in attendance. Addresses were made by:

Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo, D.D., Collegiate Church of St. Nicholas,  
New York City

Rev. E. Leslie Pidgeon, D.D., Erskine and American Church,  
Montreal, Canada

Dr. Jonah B. Wise, Rabbi, Central Synagogue, New York City

Rev. Robert W. Searle, D.D., General Secretary, Greater New  
York Federation of Churches, New York City

Very Rev. Philip J. Furlong, President, Cathedral College of St.  
Joseph's Seminary and College, New York City

We also cooperated with the National Peace Conference in the Peace Exhibit held in the World Trade Building at the World's Fair. This exhibit was not as effective as it might have been on account of the building and the inadequate space in the building allotted. Much more will be accomplished at the Fair next year on the basis of past experience. The final tabulation of results has not yet been made but from May 21 to the beginning of October the official estimate shows that 2500 people passed daily through the building in which the peace exhibit appeared; a total of 246,450 entered the building and saw the exhibit and one-fourth examined the publications.



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The entire exhibit was arranged and carried out by the National Peace Conference. The Church Peace Union and the World Alliance for International Friendship contributed its share of pamphlets, *News Letters*, study packets, etc. and aided in their distribution. Free literature was distributed to visitors.

Perhaps the most valuable service was not in the distribution of literature but in the opportunity to provide for consultation. Information was available to all enquirers regarding the peace program of our own, as well as other, peace organizations. Thousands of visitors made inquiries concerning the work of the Church Peace Union, the World Alliance and the American Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities.

We also did what we could to further the League of Nations exposition at the World's Fair. At the request of Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Chairman of the League of Nations Association World's Fair Committee, we provided her with a mailing list.

### WORK DONE AT THE SAN FRANCISCO WORLD'S FAIR

The Church Peace Union cooperated in making effective the educational exhibit at the San Francisco World's Fair, which was housed in an attractive building. The attendance in this building was 751,000 and there were 500,000 pieces of literature distributed through twenty-five national organizations; 20,000 copies of this literature were from the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance. The Secretary having charge of this work was Dr. E. Guy Talbott, the representative of our organizations on the Pacific Coast.

#### 5. *Work of Other Committees:*

#### THE COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH CANADA

This committee arranged an international observance of the 125th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent. In order to give factual material for the celebration, the committee issued a leaflet for distribution among religious groups throughout both countries. It contained a statement prepared by Dr. William P. Merrill, President of The Church Peace Union, and a prayer by the Rt. Rev. G. Ashton

Oldham, President of the World Alliance. The pamphlet opened with an historical note to orient the contributions of Dr. Merrill and Bishop Oldham, to whom we owe a debt of gratitude for the widespread commendation the project has received.

Eighteen thousand copies of the pamphlet were printed and distributed. A thousand copies were sent to Canada; twelve thousand were distributed with our *News Letter*. The balance was distributed among the religious press, denominational peace groups, daily papers, Church Federations and allied organizations. Many Church Federations took large quantities to distribute to their constituency. The denominational groups did likewise, and we had many requests from individual ministers and laymen. All sections of the country were represented: Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri, and Oregon, to mention a few. Coming at a time when the countries of Europe are drifting into tragic anarchy, the pamphlet gave tangible proof that frontiers can exist for over a hundred years without forts, guns or soldiers.

Copies of the pamphlet were sent to the President and the Secretary of State. Attached to this report is a copy of the acknowledgment that came from the Hon. Cordell Hull, expressing deep gratification that such a project had been undertaken to commemorate the long peace between the two countries. A letter from the Canadian Ambassador in Washington said, in part, "The pamphlet has been read with great interest and I wish to congratulate the Committee for their most commendable initiative in celebrating the 125th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Ghent."

It is very seldom that a project meets with such universal recognition in the press of the country. The New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune made it a subject for leading editorials, paying tribute to the World Alliance for calling for recognition of a peace that had remained unbroken from 1814 to 1940. Leading newspapers all over the country ran editorials under significant headings, a few of which follow: *Toronto Globe*, "Peace Conditions that Endure"; the *Los Angeles Times*, "One Real Peace Treaty"; *The Atlanta Journal*, "A Century and a Quarter of Peace"; and *North Carolina Observer*, "Why Not This Way Everywhere"; *Schenectady Union Star* reprinted the Herald Tribune's editorial, "There Shall Be a Firm Peace"; the

*Jamestown Evening Journal*, "Worthwhile Celebration"; *United Church Observer of Canada*, "Peace on Earth Good Will Toward Men." The *New York World Telegram* and *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* featured the project in special articles. The *Jewish Review and Observer* printed Dr. Merrill's statement verbatim.

The *Los Angeles Times*, in its editorial entitled "One Real Peace Treaty," said, "The World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches has issued a call to the people of Canada and the United States to honor today in all places of worship the 125th anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent. Here is an object lesson that trust, not suspicion, is the only foundation on which to build a temple of universal peace . . . God speed the time when the border lines between all the countries on earth will be like that."

As far west as the Pacific Coast and as far south as Florida evidence has come to us that this observance was singled out by religious and secular press for special commendation.

Many ministers used the statement and prayer in connection with their services. Many churches published the prayer and parts of the statement in their calendars and bulletins. The First Congregational Church of Cleveland gave the statement special prominence. Dr. John S. Bonnell of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church gave over an entire service on December 17 to this observance. It was attended by members of the Canadian Society of New York, and the British Consul read the lesson.

Nearly all the prominent religious speakers on the radio mentioned the observance. I should mention especially Dr. Walter W. Van Kirk's comment in his program "Religion and the News" on Saturday, December 23. He said, "The World Alliance suggests that thanks be given to God for a boundary line four thousand miles in length which needs no defenses and causes no apprehension on either side; for free and friendly intercourse and mutual respect and regard between the people of the one land and the people of the other; for common ideals of freedom, justice, order and religion, rooted in common tradition and heritage, and for growing understanding and goodwill each country loving its neighbor as itself."

The Committee presents this report with gratification that the project

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was infinitely worth while. It came at a strategic moment and met with a response even beyond our hopes.

The following letter from Secretary of State Hull gives his endorsement to the work of this Committee.

### COPY

The Secretary of State  
Washington, D.C.  
December 16, 1939.

My dear Mr. Atkinson:

I wish to thank you for your letter of December 6 describing the interesting plan which your organization had devised with a view to giving special emphasis during the Christmas season to the celebration of the one hundred twenty-five years of peace following the Treaty of Ghent. The messages of Bishop Oldham and Dr. Merrill contained in the leaflet which you enclosed are most appropriate for the occasion and I am glad to note that they are getting such wide distribution.

The President has informed me that he has also received a letter from you on this subject and has asked me to express to you his best wishes for the success of this appeal through the churches and other organizations in the United States and Canada for peace and the furtherance of goodwill between the two nations.

Sincerely,  
signed: Cordell Hull

### COMMITTEE ON INTERCHANGE OF PREACHERS AND SPEAKERS

Mr. Gordon reports as follows:

The summer of 1939 in our Interchange work was one of the best we have had since the Committee was organized. A carefully chosen list of American preachers visited England, Scotland and the Continent. The list included preachers from our principal denominations and came from the south, middle-west and the east. The preachers were:

The Rt. Rev. Theodore R. Ludlow, Suffragan Bishop, Diocese of Newark, Orange, N.J.

Rev. Lynn Harold Hough, D.D., Dean, Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N.J.

Prof. S. Ralph Harlow, Dept. of Religion and Biblical Literature, Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

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Rev. William P. Lemen, D.D., First Presbyterian Church, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Rev. Wofford C. Timmons, D.D., The South Church (Congregational), New Britain, Conn.

Rev. Ansley C. Moore, Peace Memorial Presbyterian Church, Clearwater, Florida

Dr. Rayborn L. Zerby, Professor of Biblical Literature, Bates College (Baptist), Lewiston, Maine

Rev. Fred E. Luchs, First Presbyterian Church, Athens, Ohio

Rev. Earl F. Nauss, D.D., First Congregational Church, Nashua, N.H.

Rev. William Adams Brown, D.D., Union Theological Seminary, New York

Bishop Charles C. Selecman, The Methodist Church, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Very Rev. Austin Pardue, Dean, St. Paul's Cathedral, Buffalo, N.Y.

Very Rev. Edward R. Welles, Dean, All Saints Cathedral, Albany, N.Y.

Rev. Victor Rhein, First Congregational Church, South Norwalk, Conn.

Rev. S. E. Gerard Priestley, Church of the Divine Paternity, New York City

The formal representative was the Rt. Rev. Theodore R. Ludlow.

Concerning the visit of these men the Secretary of the British Committee has recently written:

"They have all been splendidly representative of the Christian gospel they preached, and when the opportunity occurs at our next meeting, I shall ask that the Council put on record the courage and fine spirit displayed by each of the ministers and clergy who came across and were associated with the Interchange work this summer."

Concerning the experiences of our American preachers while aboard, I quote below excerpts from letters received from them upon their return to the United States.

From the Rev. Ansley C. Moore, Clearwater, Florida:

"I feel that I have a far better understanding now of the task of the church in the world and a great deal more sympathy for the peoples of Europe now that my horizon has been broadened."



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From the Rev. Wofford C. Timmons, D.D., New Britain, Connecticut:

"This interchange is valuable from any way you look at it and I am very much in hope that the plan may be even more widely extended."

From the Rev. Fred E. Luchs, Athens, Ohio:

"There is an understanding that comes from living in the homes of the people that no amount of sojourning in pensions and hotels would ever give."

From the Rev. Earl F. Nauss, D.D., Nashua, N.H.:

"The exchange of ideas through words and personal contacts—the assurance of a vital unity among people of different nations in the objective of building and sustaining a 'Kingdom of God among Men'—these I am sure are incalculably valuable assets in the program which you are promoting."

From Prof. S. Ralph Harlow, Northampton, Massachusetts:

"It was of significance and of worth for Christians from America and Britain to clasp hands, to unite in prayer for the coming of the Kingdom of God in our midst."

Those coming from abroad were:

Rev. M. E. Aubrey, General Secretary, Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, London, England

Rev. Albert D. Belden, London, England

Rev. H. T. Donaldson, St. James' Congregational Church, Newcastle on Tyne, England

Rev. A. Herbert Gray, D.D., London, England

Prof. R. Birch Hoyle, London, England

Rev. S. W. Hughes, National Free Church Council, London, England

Dr. Richard Roberts, Toronto, Canada

Dr. Archer Wallace, United Church Publishing House, Toronto, Canada

Dr. Frederick W. Norwood, St. Andrew's-Wesley United Church, Vancouver, B.C.

The special visitor was the Rev. M. E. Aubrey.

These men preached in our leading pulpits, delivered courses at theological seminaries and religious conferences. Elaborate programs were worked out through the Extension Department for all of them.

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### SPEAKERS BUREAU

The Extension Department has provided speakers from time to time at peace meetings that have been specially organized and often at ready-made meetings. More could be done in this direction if funds were available for travel fees. Most of the calls for speakers come from New York, Pennsylvania and the New England states; with few requests from the middle west and the south.

### AMERICAN COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS RIGHTS AND MINORITIES

This Committee has held regular meetings during the year and they have been well attended. It has considered not only the religious minorities in Europe, but has paid special attention, for the first time, to the minority situation in the United States. Within recent days it has published a pamphlet on our own racial minorities. This pamphlet has been widely circulated and has been highly praised in editorials appearing not only in the east but in the south. The pamphlet was prepared by a special committee appointed to make a study of the minorities in their own land and deals with the Negroes, Orientals, Mexicans and Indians as our special minority groups. On other occasions it has dealt with anti-Semitism and in the early part of 1939 published A Statement regarding Religious Persecution in Germany.

The Committee is now engaged in a special study, which will continue for some time, in an effort to find out why the minority treaties failed; what flaws were in them that they collapsed, and how should the minority problem be dealt with in any treaty that may be signed at the end of the present war.

### JOINT COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION AND LIMITATION OF ARMAMENT

This is a joint committee of the Church Peace Union and the World Alliance. It put out a pamphlet protesting against the proposed increased armament in the United States and raised the question "Why Is This Increase Necessary?" It states:—

"We have no confidence in the ability of armament to give permanent peace and security. The aftermath of the World War exclusively shows that a peace enforced by bayonets and cannon is only an interval between wars. Our faith is in the possibility of a

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world built on the basis of a community with its law courts, its police agencies and its moral sanctions. We would therefore help to create the means of genuine collective security, and a public opinion in the United States that will support full cooperation with other nations. Collective action through an international organization means security by peaceful means. Isolation means national selfishness, abdication of our duties as a member of the world community, reflex injury to the moral fibre of the American people, and continued propaganda for larger armament."

And it proposes concretely that there should be a commission appointed to determine just what constitutes national security in these words:

"We believe that the time has come for the whole question of our country's foreign policy, and the relation to it of our military and naval forces and expenditures, to be considered by a joint committee representing the Congressional and Executive departments of the Government and other experts in national and international affairs. For what purpose do we need an army and navy? How large should they be to be adequate for such purpose? How is the money already appropriated being spent? Is there any basis for the current criticisms of waste in the army and faulty construction of naval vessels? What are the terms on which our Government would be willing to cooperate with other governments in order to establish a just and stable peace? These and related questions urgently call for consideration. Admirals and generals should, of course, be consulted by such a committee; but their advice should not be determinative. We have high respect for their ability and patriotism; but their profession naturally inclines them to think in terms of war rather than of peace, to defend their class, and to magnify the reasons for enlarged forces and equipment. One of the reasons why past international conferences for the reduction of armament failed to achieve satisfactory results was because they were largely influenced by naval and military experts. They seldom agreed among themselves, except upon the principle of the vital importance of their respective services to the security of the State—army, navy and air—and the perils that any reduction would involve. Our national policy, in foreign as well as domestic matters, should be determined by representatives of the civilian people of the United States rather than by professional soldiers and sailors."

### COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH THE FAR EAST

The war in the Far East between China and Japan and its implications for the United States have engaged the work of this committee,

of which the Chairman is Mrs. Edgerton Parsons. On many occasions the committee has expressed its regret that much of the raw materials and munitions that Japan uses in its aggression against China have come from the United States. It has also sent its commendation to Washington for the Administration's leadership in seeking a way to curtail this trade.

The position of the Church Peace Union on the question of continued American participation in Japan's aggression against China is fully set forth in the following official statements made by the Trustees:

"We maintain . . . that direct or indirect aid to a state engaged in aggressive war is not in keeping with the principles of international friendship. Such aid is an unfriendly act to the victims of aggression, to the potential victims of further aggressions, including our own country, and in, a real sense, to the people of the aggressor state. Aid to aggression is participation in aggression, and is the negation of true international friendship.

". . . that when the Government finds a state to be engaged in aggressive war in violation of a treaty to which the United States is a party, the Government shall place an embargo on all war materials, primary and secondary, against that state alone.

"The Union believes that this principle should now find application in relation to Japan, and in any new trade treaty to be made with Japan."

6. *Publications:* Miss Barker, reporting on this work, said:

"Since the outbreak of the war we have had numerous requests for copies of Prof. William I. Hull's *Imperialism, Armaments, War and Our American Solution*, International Peace Series No. 15, which we have reprinted and distributed widely."

The *Information Service* has prepared exhibit material for a number of conferences—to name a few; the Grinnell (Iowa) Student Conference on International Relations; Baptist Conference, Champaign, Illinois; Michigan Council of Churches Convention; Ohio Council of Churches (60 County Open Forums on International Relations); State and County Fairs and Christian Youth Conference. We have also prepared peace packets for many organizations and individuals. Many have written in with great appreciation of the material we have sent them.

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The material which goes out from the Information Service might be classified as follows:

### *For:*

- Study groups, clubs, conferences
- Individuals, teachers and students, young peoples societies and children, debate leaders
- Librarians (church, university, college, and public school)
- State and county fairs
- Directors of Christian Education

### *Subjects:*

- Christian Attitude Toward War
- Building a Peace Committee in the Church
- Missions and World Peace
- League of Nations
- A Just Peace
- America and Refugees
- Keep America Out of War
- Isolation
- Neutrality
- Compulsory Military Training
- World Cooperation
- Economics
- Reciprocal Trade Treaties
- Religious Minorities
- Sermon Material
- Armistice Day Programs

Distribution of the *News Letter* in 1939 has gone up from 113,000 to 150,000. There have been two supplementary reading lists published this year (32,000 copies).

A questionnaire sent out to the mailing list in May, 1939, indicated the widespread approval given the *News Letter* among church groups. Practically all of the comment received was favorable. The *News Letter* has become increasingly the instrument for servicing the local peace committees. The clippings on the *News Letter* indicate that the material reaches a much wider audience than would be indicated by the mailing list. Some churches have taken the *News Letter* in quantities for distribution in the pews. New quantity rates have been agreed upon to encourage this extension, and prospects are good for a much larger circulation in the near future. At the same time, the *News Letter* keeps its



value for religious and secular journals which often reprint items and use the material in their editorial columns.

Three improvements have been made in the publication this year:

1. A column of suggestions for peace committees in the local churches.
2. An extended list of books and pamphlets under "Suggested Reading."
3. A list of notable magazine articles in this field published each month.

To make the *News Letter* still more useful to the local religious groups, it has been decided to establish a new section dealing with successful peace programs in the local churches. Ministers and church workers are cooperating.

In addition to helping to distribute publications for which we are partly responsible, such as the World Affairs pamphlets, we have been distributing an increasing number of our own educational leaflets.

The following were printed or re-printed and distributed in 1938-39:

A Peace Committee in Every Church

Building a Peace Committee in the Church

Statement Regarding Religious Persecution in Germany (American Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities)

Statement Regarding Racial Minorities in the United States (American Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities)

Imperialism, Armaments, War and Our American Solution

Keep War Out of the World

The Third Hague Conference

Reports of the Secretaries and the Auditors for the year 1938

"What Is It?"

"Books on Peace" (bibliography)

Young Peoples Material

"Roads to Peace" (Ripon Institute)

Neutrality Statement

Our policy is to publish no more literature than we can distribute. By this means we have succeeded in keeping our shelves fairly clear of accumulated printed matter.

The pamphlet "Building a Peace Committee in the Church" has now been revised and reprinted, to meet an increased demand.

Many chairmen of national and state religious conferences have distributed our leaflets to local church leaders. Leaflets and other publica-

## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

tions were distributed at both World's Fairs,—in San Francisco, 20,000, and at the New York Fair, 5,000. Statements of the American Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities, listed above, have been circulated widely among groups working for racial and religious tolerance.

7. *Field Activities:* Mr. Harry N. Holmes, while actually Secretary of the World Alliance also works as the Field Secretary for the Church Peace Union. The work of the two groups is very closely integrated, particularly in the representation in the field. Mr. Holmes has been indefatigable in travelling and speaking. Churches, Sunday school conferences, denominational groups, theological seminaries, women's organizations, high schools, colleges, universities, summer conferences and conventions, have all been visited and innumerable speeches have been made by all the members of the staff.

In addition to this service, a great deal of time has been spent in summer conferences. Speeches have been made over the radio. In making effective the field work, the World Alliance and Church Peace Union together have built up 800 centers throughout the country where we have either a committeeman or committee group, ready and willing at all times to assist in carrying out the program of the organization. This list of 952 corresponding members gives us immediate contacts in all the states and territories of the United States.

8. *Youth:* The Church Peace Union has, through Mr. Holmes and Mr. Fagley, established important contacts with all the youth groups in the United States and we have working arrangements with those that are particularly interested in the Christian approach to international problems. The Church Peace Union furnished a large proportion of the money that made possible the work of the International Youth Commission through the World Alliance and paid the salary of Mr. Edwin Espy who was the organizing genius of the Amsterdam Conference. Mr. Holmes served as liaison officer in arranging for the large and important delegation of young people from the United States to this conference. This conference was one of the most important held in our generation. There were present some 1500 delegates from over seventy different countries. Although they met in a country faced by

almost imminent war and were prevented from taking any pronounced stand, we confidently believe that the influence and inspiration of this conference will go very far in helping to create the conditions that will make for a better world after this war.

The Church Peace Union and the World Alliance have also cooperated greatly with the American Youth Congress and helped in its program and its purposes and at the same time made a contribution to its peace work.

The same is true of the United Student Peace Committee which is officered by young people strongly interested in the church and its program. We have made a contribution and we feel that the money paid to these youth groups has been money well expended.

9. *San Francisco Offices:* Following the meeting of the very successful Good Will Congress held in San Francisco in November, 1939, we were urged to continue the committee that had made the arrangements for the meeting. The World Alliance and the Church Peace Union appropriated a small sum for the salary of Dr. E. Guy Talbott and the local committee raised the minimum budget of \$100 a month to pay for the office expenses. Dr. Talbott served as the Director of the Peace Project at the San Francisco Fair. He has travelled extensively, has worked through the various agencies and organizations on the Pacific coast, has written extensively and commended himself in the type of work he has done. There is universal agreement that the work on the coast should be continued and with increased efficiency.

10. *Cooperation with Other Organizations:*

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Upon the invitation of the President, Mr. Thomas J. Watson, a number of our group met with representatives of the Chamber of Commerce. We helped to work out a tentative plan of cooperation between the churches and the business interests. The International Chamber of Commerce at its meeting in Copenhagen in July, passed a resolution asking for "peace through trade." At a meeting in Geneva, the World Alliance passed a resolution asking for peace based on economic

## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

social justice, with religion as the motivating principle. The resolution reads as follows:

### A PLEA FOR A WORLD CONFERENCE

In view of the chaotic conditions throughout the world today, the increasing breakdown of international morality, the staggering burden of mounting armaments, the dislocation of international economic life, and the threat of war and revolutions;

The World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches reaffirms its conviction, as stated in former resolutions, that the only way out of the present *impasse* is for all nations to meet and confer on their essential problems and difficulties in a spirit of conciliation and co-operation. We recognise that the increase of international anarchy, conflict, and hate, makes any appeal for a new world conference seem Utopian. On the other hand, we are convinced that unless some far-reaching international agreements can be speedily reached, it is utterly fallacious to suppose that the present drift can end in anything but general war and chaos.

The International Chamber of Commerce, representing business men from 41 nations, meeting in Copenhagen in July, passed a strong resolution calling for a world conference. Their resolution cited the disastrous consequences of war and said: "No enduring peace has been accomplished. With the development of modern instruments of destruction, the possibilities of future wars are appalling. . . . One of the most discouraging aspects of the world today, perhaps of this whole epoch indeed, is that it should be necessary to recall time and again these most elementary truths." We heartily concur in the sentiments expressed by this business group and shared by the popular majority in all countries. Concretely, we propose that the governments take advantage of the precedent created by the Hague Conferences, and under the provisions voted at the Second Conference held in 1907, call the Third Hague Conference to convene at as early a date as is consistent with adequate preparation.

If such a conference is to deal effectively with the underlying moral and spiritual political and economic causes of conflict, at least one or two years of intensive preparation are necessary.

We confidently believe that if the States become actively engaged in preparing for such a conference, as the work proceeds international faith will be gradually restored and peace with justice can be established. Therefore we propose that international preparatory

## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

commissions be set up immediately to deal with such questions as colonies, economic and financial relations, access to raw materials, political and racial problems, international order and governments, disarmament and such other questions as may be deemed advisable. It is obvious that if the work of such commissions is not to be futile, governments must agree to do all in their power to prevent disturbing incidents, and further show such goodwill as alone can make the work of the commissions effective.

We are fully aware of the fact that Churches and religious and educational leaders are not experts in government and therefore we do not pretend to advise in detail on the ways and means of bringing about the success of such a huge and complicated undertaking. But deeply conscious of our responsibilities as Christians as well as citizens of our respective nations we claim that it is our right and duty to issue this appeal in loyalty to the Christ we serve. Therefore we invite all men of goodwill to join us in this effort and in particular we call upon our fellow Christians throughout the world to pray and work for a rebirth of faith, confidence and love, without which it will be impossible to achieve justice and without justice there can be no permanent peace.

### AMERICAN UNION FOR CONCERTED PEACE EFFORTS

The Church Peace Union and the World Alliance jointly cooperated with the other agencies in setting up a committee which eventually took this name. The meeting in Washington was largely attended. The three principles adopted by this Union and in which the Church Peace Union has cooperated are as follow:

- (1) Opposition to aggression
- (2) Economic justice through peaceful change
- (3) Building new and adequate world machinery for world peace.

This organization, through the William Allen White committee, was instrumental in turning public opinion which lead to the change in the Neutrality Law.

### COMMISSION TO STUDY THE ORGANIZATION OF PEACE

This Commission is made up of a group of some sixty persons taken from various walks of life, all more or less proficient in the knowledge and technique of the work for world peace. Its purpose is to set the



American people to work on the kind of organization that ought to follow the world war; in turning their minds toward the future they not only are helping in a constructive way to educate the people in peace ways and peace thinking but to prepare America to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to support the type of world organization that will follow the war. The Union is heartily cooperating with this Commission, and is helping to promote throughout the country both individual and group study of the problems which underlie the present war and the kind of peace that must follow if we are to have an organized world.

To stimulate these efforts

(1) A study course has been prepared following in general the outline which the Commission is using. A packet of literature is available to accompany it. Study groups are urged to send for these materials. They are invited to submit to the Commission the conclusions they reach.

(2) Starting January 27, 1940, from 6:30 to 6:45 E.S.T. weekly nation-wide broadcasts over the Columbia Broadcasting System will be presented under the direction of the chairman of the Commission, Dr. James T. Shotwell. Guest speakers will appear with Dr. Shotwell. From 4 to 4:30 E.S.T. each Saturday afternoon there will be a radio round table of university students, devoted for the most part to the subject of the week's program.

Copies of each radio address with suggestions for reading and brief study questions based on the address will be ready for distribution immediately after the broadcast.

The organizations which are sponsoring both the national Commission and the local discussion groups have made it their aim to be objective in their approach to this problem. They are not trying to impose upon the public their own point of view. They hope that out of the recommendations of the national Commission and those of local groups there will come a constructive plan for the organization of peace.

11. *Finances:* The report of the Treasurer, Dr. Brown, given as follows, indicates the amount of work that has been done and the efficient way in which the finances have been handled by the Finance Committee of which Mr. Carl Sherman is Chairman.

# THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

## STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1939

BALANCE—JANUARY 1, 1939 ..... \$ 5,722.75

### RECEIPTS

Interest on Endowment Fund .....	\$ 90,962.31		
Carnegie Corporation (Includes grant for 1939-1940) .....	40,000.00		
Accounts Receivable—World Alliance .....	15,950.96		
Accrued interest receivable .....	591.30		
Miscellaneous income .....	58.28		
Miscellaneous credits to appropriations .....	910.95		
Social security and sundry advances repaid .....	129.05		148,602.85

### DISBURSEMENTS

154,325.60

Vouchers paid (includes Journal entry adjustments):

A—Direction .....	\$19,805.84		
B—Extension .....	9,201.65		
C—Education .....	10,479.35		
D—Office and Administration .....	15,077.60		
E—Special funds .....	31,941.88		
F—Work abroad through the World Alliance .....	21,087.25	107,593.57	
Miscellaneous credits to appropriations—see contra .....		910.95	
Accrued interest purchased .....		545.67	
Payment for account of World Alliance .....		16,677.24	
Vouchers payable at January 1, 1939 .....	401.28		
Vouchers payable at December 31, 1939 .....	387.90	13.38	125,740.81

28,584.79

174.05

Adjustment of vouchers paid by journal entries .....

CASH BALANCE—DECEMBER 31, 1939 ..... \$ 28,410.74

This cash is in the following banks:

Chase National Bank .....	\$ 500.00
New York Trust Co. ....	27,910.74
	<u>\$28,410.74</u>

NOTE: Extract from letter dated January 13, 1940 of Mr. Berger, auditor, to Dr. Atkinson:

"You will note that the disbursements as shown on this statement differ in detail from that shown in our regular report. This is because you requested that the vouchers paid be shown in the same manner as on your Budget. I believe that this is quite clear with the exception that it was necessary to make an adjustment of vouchers paid in the amount of \$174.05. This is due to the fact that included in the vouchers paid under the caption 'Direction, Extension' etc. are numerous journal entries which did not pass through the cash book."

## THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

The Church Peace Union, in compliance with the Pension and Social Security measures of the government and of the State of New York, passed such resolutions as were necessary to protect its employees. The following statement was made a part of the minutes of the Union. This indicates that the matter is now completely adjusted:

VOTED to comply with the requirements of the Federal Social Security Tax and Unemployment Insurance and the New York State Unemployment Insurance, as per figures included in report made by Chambellan, Berger and Welti, auditors of the Church Peace Union—which statement is appended and made a part of this vote.

VOTED that the Church Peace Union pay the total of the Federal Social Security Tax for 1937 and 1938, and that beginning with 1939 the employees be charged with their proportionate share of such taxes, this amount to be withheld by the Treasurer and paid together with the share of the Church Peace Union, to the Collector of Internal Revenue when due; this to continue each year.

VOTED that Treasurer be authorized to pay immediately such amounts as may be required to comply with the tax requirements for the years 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939.

12. *World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches:* The American Council of the World Alliance and the Church Peace Union function together in a very satisfactory and effective manner. The program, in almost every respect, is identical although the two organizations have a separate identity. For economy they share common offices and have an almost identical executive staff.

The Good Will Congress this year that was to be held in Milwaukee was transferred to New York and owing to the very great uncertainties occasioned by the war, the program was altered to fit this time of extreme crises. The meeting was held in New York City at the Pennsylvania Hotel. The principal speakers were Mr. Thomas J. Watson, Dr. Ralph Sockman, Mr. R. H. Edwin Espy, Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean, and Dr. William P. Merrill. The meeting was presided over by the President, Bishop Oldham. Altogether it was very much worth while and a ten point program was adopted which had been formulated by a joint committee of the World Alliance and the Church Peace Union. This program was subsequently adopted by the Church Peace Union.

On August 11-16th, a very important meeting of the World Alliance Management Committee was held in Geneva, Switzerland. There was a large attendance and the meeting was marked with earnestness and a determination to go ahead with the program that had been formulated through these twenty-five years. The resolution calling on the nations to meet at the conference table and settle their disputes followed the lines of the resolution adopted by the International Chamber of Commerce at its meeting in Copenhagen in July and in spirit and tone was paralleled by the message and appeal of the Pope.

From the printed articles of the Rev. Canon W. Thompson Elliott, Secretary of the World Alliance in Great Britain, Dr. Drummond, an influential member of the British Committee, Lord Dickinson, Honorary President, as well as from the comments of other members who attended the Geneva meeting, the following statement is made as a report of what was done at this meeting and at the same time there is given a resume of the program of activities of the World Alliance during its twenty-five years of existence:—

The first meeting of the World Alliance was held at the outbreak of the war in 1914. This last August the 25th Anniversary of the founding of the Alliance was celebrated in a meeting at Geneva, and again at the end of 25 years of service the horror of another war hovered over the meeting.

The story of the meeting at Constance at the beginning of August, 1914, and the successful efforts to maintain friendly contacts during the war has been told many times. The years that followed were fruitful in giving to a movement which was inspired by lofty Christian idealism the necessary organization and a much wider area of activity. From the beginning the Church Peace Union of America—Carnegie Foundation—has provided most of the money for the work. It is impossible to speak in too grateful terms of the generous scale of its contributions or of the deep personal interest which its chairman (Dr. Merrill) and its Secretary (Dr. Henry Atkinson) have taken in all the activities of the Alliance. But money without men inspired with apostolic fervour for the cause of international friendship and peace would have been a little use. From the beginning Sir Willoughby Dickinson (now Lord Dickinson) gave a very generous amount of his time and strength to the work of the Alliance. He travelled incessantly in Europe and everywhere he went he won men and women for the cause by his persuasive personal influence. Only those who have traveled with

him or followed closely in his steps can form an adequate idea of his tireless energy till strength began to fail. From the beginning he had around him a notable band of colleagues. In the early days there was Dr. Nasmyth, who acted as travelling secretary and wore himself out with his incessant labour, especially in the East of Europe. After Dr. Nasmyth's early death, Dr. Alexander Ramsay devoted his years of retirement to the same work. Meanwhile, an international secretariat had been formed, among its first members being Professor Siegmund-Schultze, of Berlin, and Pastor Jezequel, of Paris. More recently the interest among the Orthodox Churches had become so important that a secretary was appointed to coordinate and develop the work in the Balkans. In this office Professor Zankow of Sofia has worked with great energy and success.

It may be said that the Geneva meetings of the Minorities Commission, the Executive Committee, and the Management Committee of the World Alliance, were as happy and successful as could have been expected. They met in that order. The Minorities Commission had to prepare a report for the Executive Committee, the Executive Committee had to get the business ready for the Management Committee, and the Management Committee, the largest and most representative of these three bodies, had a full programme presented to it which it got through expeditiously and well.

It says a great deal for the hold which the Alliance has on the devotion of its members that, in the tense days of August when already the shadow of the crisis was upon us, there were assembled delegates from the United States, England, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Latvia, Lithuania, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Slovakia, China, the Dutch East Indies, Natal, and it may be some other countries. We had the advantage of the presence of delegates who had come on from the Amsterdam Conference, including the representatives of the three last-named countries. There were two young men from China, a young woman from the Dutch East Indies (whose speech, by the way, was amongst the most notable), and a native Bantu from Natal, who told the Committee some astonishing facts about the number of Christian sects among the natives of East and South Africa, and showed a most intelligent appreciation of the aims and methods of the Alliance.

It is hardly possible to give a resumé of the proceedings during the ten days in which the meetings were held, and I must content myself with some general impressions, supplemented by more detailed treatment of certain features. I have said that the meetings were happy and successful. There was certainly a most encouraging

spirit of goodwill throughout. Everybody was friendly with everybody else. It may be asked, is not that the least that could be expected at meetings of the World Alliance? Yes, but everyone knows that in any international meeting where controversial matters come up for discussion there is always a chance of feelings being ruffled and sharp words spoken. Was there not once a Peace Meeting which ended in a free fight, with bloodshed and broken noses? It is not therefore without significance that at Geneva, at a time of intense international strain, there was kindness and friendliness everywhere and all the time, and everybody was happy that it was so.

We learned with much regret of the resignation of Dr. W. P. Merrill as President, and of Dr. W. H. Drummond as the British "International Secretary." Dr. Merrill has done a great work in furthering the cause of the Alliance in the United States, and Dr. Drummond has been a stalwart of the Alliance almost from the beginning, being closely associated with its work both in England and during the pioneering days on the Continent. The Management Committee unanimously elected the Bishop of Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, to the Presidency. We all felt this to be a happy choice, because the Bishop of Novi Sad has been himself a very good friend of the Alliance, revered and beloved by those who have met him and worked with him in committees and conferences; and, moreover, the Balkan countries and the representatives of the Orthodox Church have stood stoutly and loyally by the Alliance from early days. Bishop Berggrav, of Oslo, was re-elected Acting Vice-President, with grateful thanks for the stimulus which his active mind and warm heart have given to the work of the Alliance. Bishop Oldham, of Albany, U.S.A., was elected Chairman of the Management Committee in succession to the Bishop of Novi Sad, which gives us a welcome official link with America, and Canon W. Thompson Elliott was elected British "International Secretary" to succeed Dr. Drummond.

An outstanding memory was, and long will be, the Ecumenical Service in the Cathedral Church of St. Pierre on the Sunday morning. There was a large congregation of citizens of Geneva and members of the Alliance, and I think everyone must have been conscious of a true spirit of unity and fellowship, and of sharing in an act of worship which both expressed and deepened our sense of oneness.

Another memorable occasion was the opening session of the Management Committee. This was in the nature of an International Rally, and was remarkable both for its representative character and



for the high level of the speeches. It was thrilling to hear testimonies to the work of the Alliance from Yugoslavia, Slovakia, Esthonia, Norway, Holland, France, Germany and England; and then, from further oversea, North America, South America, South Africa, the East Indies, and China. Some speakers told us of the work of the Alliance during the past twenty-five years, and some of the younger members spoke of their hopes for the future. This was the note particularly of the delegates from China and Africa and the East Indies.

It would take more space than is at my disposal to tell the story of the business sessions, whether of the Minorities Commission, the Executive Committee, or the Management Committee. The Minorities Commission heard reports, some of them of a semi-confidential character, regarding the position of minorities in various countries of Europe, and it cannot be said that any of these reports was very encouraging. We are now at war, and no good purpose would be served by detailing the substance of these reports; but if any good is to come out of this war, the cessation of the oppression of minorities is surely one of the most urgent necessities for a peaceful Europe. The Minorities Commission also considered the terrible problem of the refugees, not only from the Reich but also from Spain and other countries. This again is a problem deeply affected by the state of war; one of the problems to be solved both during the war and after it.

The climax of the proceedings as a whole was no doubt the unanimous passing of the Resolution calling for immediate preparations for a World Conference of the nations. Is this rendered completely obsolete by the outbreak of war? On the contrary, the present lamentable state of Europe is the final demonstration of the necessity for such a Conference. It will have to come. The tragedy is that it did not come sooner, before the war instead of after it. It is a strange irony that the foundation of the World Alliance was followed almost instantly by the outbreak of the war of 1914, and that the meetings celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Alliance should be followed at once by a fresh outbreak. What shall we say to these things? The answer is that every year from 1914 to 1939 has made it plainer, till now no man can deny it, that the cause of world peace is a spiritual cause, and will only be achieved by an uprising of the spirit of man, filled with the power of the Spirit of God, to take control of man's life and bring into subjection the greed of gain and lust of power which are corrupting our common life at its very roots. The hope of the world is the Christian hope; there is no other.

13. *Program for the Future:* The following program was adopted unanimously by the Church Peace Union as well as by the World Alliance. These aims are recommended to American churches and church people throughout the country for study and action: ~

We believe in the power of the living God, in His objective and universal ethical principles, and in His creative spirit of love, which transcends the barriers of nation, race and class. Despite the present spread of war, we hold to our faith in the possibility of a new and better world order based on these principles.

Frankly recognizing that the failure of the United States to assume its due share of responsibility in international affairs has been a contributing cause of the breakdown of law and order, the American Council of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches urges the following program for the earnest consideration of religious people:

1. Strengthen in every practicable way the efforts of our government to keep the United States out of war, in order that it may better serve the cause of democracy and humanity.

2. Support all efforts of our government to seek a peace based on justice for all nations, and urge our government and people to make all necessary sacrifices to that end.

3. Promote measures calculated to prevent American economic participation in aggression.

4. Organize public opinion against the exploitation of war for private gain and in support of legislation to curb such profiteering.

5. Combat all forms of propaganda that tend to create warped judgments, unjust animosities and intolerant attitudes.

6. Help to protect democratic ideals, further their realization and safeguard the civil liberties guaranteed to all our citizens.

7. Work for adequate peace machinery as a necessary prerequisite to international order and security and stress the duty of the United States to cooperate in making such machinery effective.

8. Continue and strengthen the work of the churches to further international goodwill and to maintain their universal fellowship.

THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

9. Relieve the suffering of the victims of oppression and aggression through immediate and continuous humanitarian aid.

10. Encourage and strengthen the faith of our people in the continued possibilities of a peaceful world, and urge upon them a deeper dedication to the struggle and sacrifice necessary to that end.



REPORT ON AUDIT  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED  
DECEMBER 31, 1939

(Copy)  
CHAMBELLAN, BERGER & WELTI  
*Certified Public Accountants*  
92 Liberty Street, New York

January 13, 1940

BOARD OF TRUSTEES,  
The Church Peace Union,  
70 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, N. Y.  
Gentlemen:

We have audited the books of account of  
THE CHURCH PEACE UNION  
for the year ended December 31, 1939, and submit the following  
exhibits and schedules prepared therefrom:

EXHIBIT

A—BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31, 1939

*Schedule*

A-1—Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements  
for the Year Ended December 31, 1939

B—STATUS OF REVENUES FOR 1939

AT DECEMBER 31, 1939

C—STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1939

AT DECEMBER 31, 1939

COMMENTS

*Securities and Investments*—\$1,872,001.14

The securities owned and the investments in bonds and mortgages were confirmed directly to us by your custodian, The New York Trust Company. The detail of securities and investments is shown in a report submitted to you under separate cover.

REVENUE

All revenues have been fully accounted for to our satisfaction. A summary of the revenue for the year ended December 31, 1939 is as follows:

Revenue received .....	\$114,445.84
Revenue anticipated.....	108,425.25
	<hr/>
Excess of revenue anticipated (Exhibit B) \$	6,020.59
	<hr/>



### *Appropriations and Expenditures*

All expenditures for the year ended December 31, 1939 were checked and were supported by duly authorized vouchers. The detail of these expenditures are shown in Exhibit C, and in summarized form is as follows:

Appropriations per budget.....	\$108,425.25	
Expenditures .....	107,593.57	
<hr/>		
Unexpended balances of appro- priations .....	\$918.26	
Overexpended balances of appro- priations .....	86.58	
<hr/>		
Net Unexpended (Exhibit C).....	\$	831.68
<hr/>		

*Endowment Fund—\$1,887,672.26*

The changes in the Endowment Fund for the year 1939 are as follows:

Balance—January 1, 1939.....	\$1,872,583.47	
Add: Profit on sale of securities.....	\$11,661.77	
Revenue in excess of anticipated income .....	6,020.59	
Unexpended during 1939 (Exhibit C) .....	831.68	18,514.04
<hr/>		1,891,097.51
Deduct:		
Appropriated from cash by Executive Com- mittee September 28, 1939 (Exhibit B).....	3,425.25	
<hr/>		
Balance—December 31, 1939.....	\$1,887,672.26	
<hr/>		

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Chambellan, Berger & Weltri  
*Certified Public Accountants*

# THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

BALANCE SHEET—DECEMBER 31, 1939

## ASSETS

### SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS:

Bessemer & Lake Erie Railroad Co.		
Euclid Equipment Trust 5% Bonds.....	\$ 300,000.00	
Other securities at cost.....	1,343,274.25	
Bonds and mortgages.....	225,952.50	
Cash held by the New York Trust Co. for reinvestment .....	2,774.39	\$1,872,001.14

### CASH ON HAND AND IN BANK:

Petty cash fund.....	125.00	
New York Trust Co.....	27,910.74	
Chase National Bank.....	500.00	28,535.74

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE ..... 2,504.74

INTEREST RECEIVABLE ..... 182.29

### TRAVEL AND EXPENSE FUNDS:

General Secretary .....	500.00	
Extension Secretary .....	300.00	
Educational Secretary .....	300.00	
Assistant Secretary .....	200.00	1,300.00

OFFICE FURNITURE AND FIXTURES..... 3,536.25

TOTAL..... \$1,908,060.16

## LIABILITIES

ENDOWMENT FUND ..... \$1,887,672.26

CARNEGIE CORPORATION—Grant for work 1939-1940..... 20,000.00

ACCOUNTS PAYABLE ..... 387.90

TOTAL..... \$1,908,060.16

EXHIBIT A

# THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

## STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1939

### INCOME CASH

BALANCE—JANUARY 1, 1939..... \$ 5,722.75

#### RECEIPTS:

Interest on endowment fund.....	\$ 90,962.31	
Carnegie corporation (includes grant for 1939-1940) .....	40,000.00	
Accounts receivable—World Alliance.....	15,950.96	
Accrued interest receivable.....	591.30	
Miscellaneous income .....	58.28	
Miscellaneous collections credited to appropriations .....	910.95	
Social security and sundry advances repaid	129.05	148,602.85
		<hr/>
		154,325.60

#### DISBURSEMENTS:

Vouchers paid .....	(A) 122,369.19	
Advanced Dr. Atkinson for expenses abroad .....	3,000.00	
Accrued interest on securities purchased	545.67	125,914.86
		<hr/>

BALANCE—DECEMBER 31, 1939..... \$ 28,410.74

This cash balance is in the following banks:

Chase National Bank.....	\$ 500.00
New York Trust Co.....	27,910.74
	<hr/>
	\$28,410.74

### PRINCIPAL CASH—NOT AVAILABLE FOR BUDGET

BALANCE—JANUARY 1, 1939..... \$ 987.62

#### RECEIPTS:

Sale of securities.....	\$147,463.02	
Payments on mortgages — account of principal .....	3,460.00	150,923.02
		<hr/>
		151,910.64

#### DISBURSEMENTS:

Securities purchased .....	149,136.25
----------------------------	------------

BALANCE—DECEMBER 31, 1939..... \$ 2,774.39

NOTE: A—The difference between this amount and the total appropriations expended to December 31, 1939 (column 2 of Exhibit C) is due to vouchers charged to accounts other than appropriations and the difference between the unpaid vouchers at the beginning and the end of the period.

### SCHEDULE A-1

# STATUS OF REVENUES FOR 1939 AT DECEMBER 31, 1939

	Income Anticipated	Income Realized	To be Realized	Revenue in Excess of Anticipated Income
Interest on endowment fund .....	\$ 85,000.00	\$ 90,962.31		\$5,962.31
Special contribution— Carnegie Corporation—	20,000.00	20,000.00		
Appropriated from cash by Executive Commit- tee September 28 1939 (B)	3,425.25	3,425.25		
Miscellaneous revenue.....		58.28		58.28
	<u>\$108,425.25</u>	<u>\$114,445.84</u>		<u>\$6,020.59</u>
Less: Income anticipated		108,425.25		
		<u>\$ 6,020.59</u>		

Note: B—Actual appropriation by Executive  
Committee ..... \$4,787.25  
Less: Excess of anticipated income over  
total appropriations at January 1, 1939 1,362.00  
\$3,425.25

EXHIBIT B

# THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

## STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1939 AT DECEMBER 31, 1939

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Budget	Total Expended to Dec. 31, 1939	Status of Appropriations at December 31, 1939 Unex- pended	Overex- pended
<b>1. DIRECTION:</b>				
General secretary's salary, clerical assistance, etc.—	\$ 15,620.00	\$ 15,246.99	\$ 373.01	
Travel and committee expenses .....	2,500.00	2,561.96		\$61.96
Meetings of Executive committee and Board of Trustees .....	1,800.00)			
	* 500.00)	1,996.89	303.11	
<b>2. EXTENSION:</b>				
Secretary's salary and clerical assistance .....	7,560.00	7,560.00		
Travel and committee expense .....	1,000.00	993.73	6.27	
Committee on interchange of speakers .....	200.00	151.32	48.68	
Committee on religious rights and minorities.....	500.00	496.60	3.40	
<b>2b. EDUCATION:</b>				
Secretary's salary and clerical assistance .....	4,820.00	4,670.00	150.00	
Travel and committee expense .....	1,000.00	748.64	251.36	
Newsletter, research and information service .....	5,000.00	4,737.81	262.19	
Periodicals and books.....	300.00	322.90		22.90
<b>3. OFFICE AND ADMINISTRATION:</b>				
Assistant secretary's salary and clerical assistance.....	5,632.00	3,854.20	1,777.80	
Travel and committee expense .....	200.00	3.65	196.35	
Rent .....	3,500.00	3,500.00		
Telephone and telegraph.....	800.00	771.00	29.00	
Furniture and fixtures.....	300.00	301.72		1.72
Office supplies .....	500.00	377.70	122.30	
Postage .....	900.00	711.42	188.58	
Printing and multigraphing	700.00	568.58	131.42	
Incidentals .....	600.00	542.96	57.04	
Financing unemployment insurance, social	500.00)			
security, etc. ....**	4,000.00)	4,446.37	53.63	

\*Voted by Executive Committee as addition to budget, on Sept. 28, 1939, out of unappropriated cash \$4,787.25.

\*\*Voted by Board of Trustees on June 1-2, 1939 and by Executive Committee on Sept. 28, 1939 out of unexpended balances \$4,000.00.

# THE CHURCH PEACE UNION

## STATUS OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1939 AT DECEMBER 31, 1939

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Budget	Total Expended to Dec. 31, 1939	Status of Appropriations at December 31, 1939 Unex- pended	Overex- pended
<b>4. SPECIAL FUNDS:</b>				
World Alliance .....	15,000.00)			
* 2,500.00)		17,500.00		
Conferences abroad .....	2,500.00)			
* 1,700.00)		4,149.50	50.50	
Conferences in America.....	5,000.00	4,990.28	9.72	
Grant to Mrs. Lynch.....	1,200.00	1,200.00		
Pension Fund .....	5,006.00	4,102.10	903.90	
<b>5. WORK ABROAD THROUGH THE CHURCHES:</b>				
International office expense	18,000.00)			
* 87.25)		18,087.25		
Lord Dickinson .....	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Pasteur Jezequel.....	1,000.00	1,000.00		
Work in India and Far East	1,000.00	1,000.00		
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>\$112,425.25</b>	<b>\$107,593.57</b>	<b>\$4,918.26</b>	<b>\$86.58</b>
Deduct—Transfer from unex- pended balances .....	** 4,000.00		4,000.00	
		108,425.25	918.26	
		107,593.57	86.58	
<b>UNEXPENDED—DECEMBER 31, 1939 .....</b>	<b>\$ 831.68</b>		<b>\$ 831.68</b>	

\*Voted by Executive Committee as addition to budget, on Sept. 28, 1939, out of unappropriated cash \$4,787.25.

\*\*Voted by Board of Trustees on June 1-2, 1939 and by Executive Committee on Sept. 28, 1939 out of unexpended balances \$4,000.00.

EXHIBIT C